

## NEWS FROM KANSAS.

It is reported, on the authority of the Herald of Freedom, (Lawrence, Kansas Territory,) that the free-State party at the election of the 4th of January succeeded in electing the governor and a majority of both branches of the legislature. Whether this information is reliable or not, of course, the reader must be the judge. Granting that it is, we find that the free-State men possess the controlling power in the territorial and State legislatures. In the former they have provided for calling another constitutional convention; in the latter, they propose to organize under the Leecompton constitution, thus putting in operation their State government, pass some general laws, call a State convention on the day prescribed by the territorial legislature, and provide at once for superseding their constitution by another. This course is strongly urged by the Herald of Freedom, the organ of the free-State party, which now denounces the Topeka constitution as full of errors, and recommends energetic action by accepting at once the Leecompton law, and foreclosing all controversy touching the subject.

How, then, does the case stand? If the State is limited, the local authorities, supposing the foregoing to be correct, will at once provide for calling new convention. If the State is not admitted, the territorial authorities, composed of the same men in part of political opinions, will do the same thing. Into this affair, then, as we will, there is but one element of egress. We may quarrel about the way of escape, but we must come out together at last. Nobody in Kansas, certainly, is to be disfranchised and degraded; if what the complainants say is true, their much-injured "majority" is now in power. Their mission into the Union, upon this basis, is only required to complete their independence. Who opposes them? Their friends out of Kansas, who know, and always have known, far more of affairs there than the people themselves.

If a stranger were to land upon our shores and would feel sufficient interest in our affairs to examine into what is called the Kansas controversy—an unlikely event, we admit—what would be his impression of American politics on finding that the people of the Territory, by a large vote—an unequivocal majority—had elected under the new constitution all the State officers, and yet, notwithstanding, that a powerful party out of the Territory, who really have nothing to do with the subject, persist in declaring that the former were about to be utterly disfranchised and defrauded by their admission into the Union as an independent State? Children sometimes like to receive food unless it comes by the hands of the nurse; but such capriciousness is nothing compared with the conduct of those who persist in declaring that the people of Kansas are about to be disfranchised by being made absolutely independent, in the present territorial and State government in their own hands. It is clear enough, indeed, that the controversy to differ, not because the subject is so difficult, but because we have differed heretofore. The old Adam that divides us now—the evil genius of ambition, which whispers in the ear of the abolition party, and demands that the true interest and happiness of the people of Kansas and the Union be sacrificed that a few presidential aspirants may be gratified.

It is not true that the people of the United States desire to remove from the arena of general politics the Kansas dispute? Have they not had enough of it?—enough, indeed, to nauseate them with its eternal misrepresentations, and its changing unreliable phases? Has this great country, with its various productions and interests—this rising industrial power, which is just receiving the homage to its industry, its intelligence, and its republican institutions—nothing else to think of, talk and read about, than the affairs of a mere handful of persons in that Territory? The inference is inevitable, that Kansas is made a mere pretext for quarrels—a mere battle-ground where old scores are to be settled and adjusted. It will be well, however, to cease the quarrel, if, when the strife is over, the rivalry shall be ended.

The great masses of our countrymen desire to have the fruitful source of contention from politics better way is there—what more certain expedients—than by admitting the new State to the Union? By this process the people will be what they are not as a Territory—-independent, they do not like their present constitution and they can repeal them, and enact such as may please them. That will be the exercise of a practical sovereignty, worth all the theories and patriotism in the world. New York does not claim of Georgia; and the next day after Kansas is admitted, we can give the news from that State and feel that our political interests are suffering.

## AMIN BEY.

By the following before our readers at the request of a friend of the gentleman to whom the letter which it is an extract, was addressed:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, January 15, 1858.

In answer to that portion of your letter of the 10th which relates to the mission of Amin Bey to the United States as the authorized agent of the Turkish Government, I have to say that the correspondence of American legation at Constantinople sufficiently demonstrates the character of that official, which, indeed, has for a moment been doubted by the department. Received by government in his official capacity, and as a guest during a long sojourn passed in various portions of the country, and on his return a letter was transmitted from his Highness, Reshida, the Grand Vizier, expressing the Sultan's desire at the friendly manner in which his agent had received by the government of the United States. Imperial Majesty, the Sultan," says the Grand Vizier in his letter, dated the 6th January, 1857, "see brilliant reception which has been given to Amin Bey proof of the friendship of the American government for the Sublime Porte, and he has directed me to the great pleasure it has given him."

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

NEW YORK MEDAL TO THE LATE DR. KANE.—The which was voted by the legislature of this State to Dr. E. K. Kane, of pure gold, and weighing six ounces. The device are in bold relief, not cut, but sculptured. On one side are two figures in costume, looking out on a sparkling expanse of water with the midnight sun in the horizon; on the other, the arms of the State of New York. The medal was presented to Judge Kane, of the United States Circuit Court, by the Honorable Henry L. Seaman, the father of the deceased. It was taken possession of by the Honorable Henry L. Seaman, the Secretary of Governor Kane, and transferred by the presence of a small company of the friends of the deceased, assembled for the occasion. It was accompanied by an eloquent letter from Gov. Kane.

## For the Union.

## THE ARMY BILL IN THE SENATE.

On yesterday the Hon. Mr. Davis brought up the bill reported by the Committee on Military Affairs, of which he is chairman.

The bill proposes to increase the army by increasing the number of companies in two regiments already existing, and by increasing the number of men in the companies.

It is proper to remark that the mode of increase provided for by the bill is destructive of the principle upon which our army is organized. That principle is, that the peace establishment of the army should be a skeleton, which, in time of war, may be increased by adding to the number of the companies, and particularly by adding to the number of men in the companies. This theory was well explained by the Hon. Mr. Davis in his reports as Secretary of War.

The increase of the army recommended by the commanding general and by the Hon. Secretary of War, Mr. Floyd, and by the President communicated to Congress in his late annual message, is an increase of the peace establishment—that is, an increase by *regiments*; and is in pursuance of the skeleton principle to which we have referred. This increase of the peace establishment is rendered necessary by the advance of our settlements towards our unoccupied interior.

To divide regiments for the protection of different portions of our interior frontier must necessarily break down the esprit du corps of the regiments, and thus diminish the tone of the whole army. To increase the army by increasing the number of regiments, as recommended by the present Secretary of War, and, indeed, as recommended by his predecessor, the Hon. Jefferson Davis, obviates the necessity of dividing regiments, and of thus breaking down their esprit du corps, and is, besides, in accordance with the "skeleton" theory so long maintained by a succession of administrations and Congresses.

For these reasons the mode of increase by regiments is far preferable to the mode provided for in the bill.

The subject is the special order for to-day at 12 o'clock.

## ARMY AFFAIRS.—REORGANIZATION OF THE ARTILLERY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 25, 1858.

To the Editor of the Union:

SIR: I would respectfully ask a place in your columns to call notice to the bill for the "increase of the army," that was brought up in the Senate to-day, providing for an addition of two companies to each regiment of infantry, cavalry, dragoons, and riflemen now in service; that promotion to higher grades shall take place in regiments, and certain other points of minor importance. This is all very well; for the necessity of an increase in some manner is so apparent that there will be but few to oppose it, save upon technical grounds.

This increase is not only an economical one, but one which in the shortest time can be rendered the most efficient by being made part and parcel of regiments now in service, all ready organized, drilled, and prepared for the field. This addition looks principally to the increase of the line of the army where its necessity is the most felt. But let me say, that its provisions are such, as regards promotion, as must eventually and materially affect that corps of the line which enters as a very essential element into our military organization—namely, the artillery, and for the following reasons: It is natural to suppose that the corps to be increased will receive their increment of officers principally from the corps to be increased. This is very well. The rate of promotion in the artillery, from self-evident causes, is now known to be slower than in any other corps in the line of the army, and it requires but little reflection to see that this retardation, unless some special provision shall be enacted to counteract it, will be increased, and the relative rate of promotion be rendered still slower.

In March, 1855, Congress enacted a law making every officer of engineers, topographical engineers, and ordnance a captain after fourteen years' service. This was very well; it was a wise law. But why was it passed? One, among other reasons, successfully urged in its behalf, was, that such a law was necessary in order to equalize the rate of promotion of those who entered service at the same time, and by comparing the length of service of officers in the line with those in the staff corps advanced from the date of an officer's entrance into service before he attained a captaincy; and in order to equalize—equally distribute justice to all, this provision was asked for, and Congress, in its wisdom, granted it.

Again in March, 1855, the Secretary of War asked for an increase of the army, which was granted by the addition of two regiments of infantry and two regiments of cavalry. Following the rule which I here refer to as the possible one that may be carried out in the present increase, the increment of officers came principally and properly from those corps in which the increase was asked. This was all very well. But any one will readily see at a glance the increased rate of promotion it gave to our infantry and mounted regiments. This, too, was very well. Again, after an interval of three years, another increase is asked for, applying exclusively to our infantry and mounted regiments, and hence an increased acceleration to promotion. This, too, is very well. But, at the same time, shall we forget the rule to "equalize the relative promotion in the different corps?" that applied with such strong force five years ago, and allow the officers of our artillery regiments to struggle on as they best may and best can? With thirty-six lieutenants to each artillery regiment, does not each eleventh first lieutenant occupy the same position towards a captaincy in his regiment as the senior second lieutenant in each of our mounted and infantry regiments, and shall we allow this relative rate of promotion to remain as it now is, when we advocate the "distribution of equal justice to all?" Thus we see in all the special provisions of '55, of '56, and '58, every corps in the army, as regards the element of promotion, has been benefited with the single exception of the artillery, for each of the other staff corps have given them an increased rank by brevet, the lowest in the corps being captain; and, in all generality and charity for others, I would ask why these things should be? Why should a subaltern of engineers—topographical engineers and ordnance—be made a captain by a special provision, and this continually-accelerated promotion be given to our foot and mounted regiments, and the artillery alone remain free from its beneficial provisions, and not equally regulated for? Are not its services as arduous as its position as important? Where is our artillery now, sir, and how occupied? The everglades of Florida, a region that long years but too faithfully testify to their labors; the prairies of Minnesota; the disturbed Territory of Kansas; the interior of Oregon and California, all reply: "They are here;" while our regular artillery stations are either abandoned or left but too poorly garrisoned. With four regiments of artillery we have ninety-six first lieutenants; and with ten regiments of infantry we have only one hundred; thus compelling each junior first lieutenant in our artillery regiments to occupy by far a worse chance for promotion to a captaincy than the junior second lieutenant in any of our foot or mounted regiments, and each of these having at the same time the same number of field officers. Is this equal justice? Wherefore the disparity?

Just before the session of the present Congress the officers of artillery, in one of the strongest memorials ever sent to the War Department, asked the Secretary of War to consider the peculiar wants and defects of their present system and organization, and take such steps as to speedily remedy them. This memorial referred more particularly to a reorganization to be rendered the more efficient, and time and again this matter has been so often and warmly advocated by the officers of artillery that they almost unanimously call aloud that we need some change for our reputation and preservation; and as the subject of efficiency is germane and allied to this article, let me ask, if it requires years of study, theoretical and practical, to create skillful artillerymen for our army, is our present system, our present organization, and our present mode of operating in it, such as will bring it about? This is not a sudden thing of to-day or of yesterday, but the causes that are now working have been going on for years

past, till I boldly say that, under its present regime, it is rusting away, and ere long must be superseded by, and give place to, an entirely new department. The artillery in every army in the world has been ever regarded a scientific corps; but is such the case with us? No; and, though I may offend the ears of many, justice to the artillery corps demands that it be asserted that all such duties have been absorbed and taken from it by a new corps, while we have been performing the duties pertaining to other corps in every department of the army.

The shell and the kernel, even with us, were once together; but the latter has been extracted and appropriated, and the former remains in the form of four pseudo artillery regiments. In the French and English and Russian services the requirements needed for an artillery officer as such compel its ranks to be filled only by the most practical and skillful. In the French army many of the duties of this corps are combined with those of the engineers; and in the English army it is the only corps in which a commission cannot be purchased.

But how different with ours; and it would ill become me here to point out the many causes now at work to make it even still worse; for delicacy and a deferential regard for the feelings of others deter me from referring to many things the ill effects of which we feel, but the causes creating which we cannot remedy.

With all modesty and respect, therefore, I would ask that, while the consideration of army affairs will be brought direct to the attention of every element of our law-making power, I would trust that the peculiar regime now holding in our artillery organization would be investigated, in order, if there be defects, they may be seen, and, if seen, that they may be remedied. The records of the War Office will undoubtedly furnish all the details I here allude to, and as I write in a spirit of prejudice or malice to none, I sincerely trust that my remarks may be duly considered by those whose duty it is to dispense equal justice to all.

JOHN MULLAN.

Lieutenant U. S. Army.

## IMPORTANCE FROM NORTHERN MEXICO.

From information received at New Orleans we learn that movements are in progress in northern Mexico to make a determined resistance to the new order of things instituted by the recent coup d'état of Comonfort, which may end in establishing an independent confederacy of the northern States. Gen. Vidaurri has issued a proclamation to the people of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, charging them to fight for the constitution of 1857. It was said that troops were being raised in Monterey to resist this movement by Vidaurri; also, that Gen. Moreno, of Tampico, stood faithful to Comonfort, and that he had despatched troops to Matamoros, sending word to Col. Garcia to evacuate that port or he would compel him to do so by force. These movements forebode a civil war as now impending in the northern as well as the central States of Mexico. The Brownsville (Texas) Flag of the 6th and 13th instants has the following:

"We learn from reliable authority that preparations have been making by our neighbors in Matamoros, and generally throughout the States of Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon y Coahuila, for a revolt against the dictatorial powers recently assumed by Sr. Comonfort at the instigation of the reactionary party. It seems, from the report of the President, a profusion of all that his ambition might crave in the shape of power and wealth if he should overthrow the present liberal order of things and assume dictatorial powers in toto, to which proposal he readily acceded. Governors Garza and Vidaurri declare their intention to sustain the liberal principles as set forth in the constitution that has kept Comonfort in power, and, in fact, under which instrument he was elevated to that high position. All the liberals of the country feel their rights trampled upon, and unless a Congress is called to adopt some measure that will cede to the supporters of the present constitution the rights belonging to them as free citizens a general revolution may be expected, and the Comonfort adherents will doubtless finally meet with a just retribution."

"Containing for these rights, the whole republic will be conquered by them with their former rights, or form an independent confederacy within themselves. They are determined to have an independent country or die in the effort. In the event they should succumb from the southern and middle States, or from that portion of the country which is in favor of a dictatorial system, all the wealth and enterprise will be concentrated along the Rio Grande and the extreme northern portion of the country. The rich ore of the Sierra Madre will be extracted from the earth and converted in the usefulness of trade. The arts and sciences will be encouraged, for where liberty is cherished and freedom of speech granted enlightenment and advancement are the natural consequences."

## DIED.

At "Woodbury," the residence of Dr. Wm. A. Spruce, Westmoreland county, Virginia, on the 18th inst., after a protracted and painful illness, MR. ALEXANDER SPEECH, in the 61st year of his age. When a young man he was employed as a clerk in the post office at Richmond, Virginia, and from thence he removed to Edenton, North Carolina, where he resided until about the year 1847, when he emigrated to the State of Missouri. He remained there two years; and, in 1849, he removed to his present residence, where he resided until the 18th inst., when he finally returned to his native county, where he had long resided.

Mr. Spruce through life sustained the reputation of an honest and honorable man, remarkable for his generosity, hospitality, and candor—the character of a true Virginian gentleman. May he rest in peace!

(North Carolina and Missouri papers please copy.)

REDUCED SCALE OF PRICES.—All the prices reduced to the lowest point which will reach this season. Dress silks, shawls, robes, coats, and umbrellas; all the entire stock, on one good piece of our reduced scale of prices.

In store, a large stock of superior table linens, damasks, towels, napkins, doilies, pillow linens, and sheetings.

200 pieces superior Irish linen, all qualities at low prices. Mourning goods, stock always had throughout the entire year. Fine white cambrics, jeans, and flannels, at the lowest prices. The price only, marked in plain figures, hence no purchaser is overcharged.

We are not opening any new accounts. All old bills will be settled before beginning new ones. We are anxious on this point.

We reserve to ourselves the right to present for payment any bill (made after this date, January 1st, 1858) when we need it most.

All bills and accounts will be closed by cash payments. Notes will not be acceptable.

The continued financial derangement and general shortening of credits, and the absence of banking facilities, which have existed between many of our customers and ourselves for a long series of years.

PERRY & BROTHERS,  
Central Stores, west building,  
opposite Court Market.

PIERCE'S Physical and Celestial Mechanics. I vol. 4to. Part 1. Life of Aaron Burr. Seward's Pocket Almanac for 1858. A Christian Manual of Two Sides. Army Register for 1858. Lecture Labors; by L. J. Cobb. Plante, and Foreign Plante; by Charles L. Flint. Hamilton's Republic of the United States. Vol. 1. Railroad on the Law of Railways. 1 vol. Jan 25

Special Orders: WAR DEPARTMENT, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, Jan 22, 1858.

No. 8. A board of medical officers will assemble at Richmond, Virginia, on Thursday, the 1st day of April, 1858, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of assistant surgeons for promotion, and of such candidates for appointment to the medical staff of the army as may be invited to present themselves.

Surgeon C. A. Flahy. H. S. Satterlee. S. P. Moore. Assistant Surgeon A. L. Edwards. The junior member will act as recorder. By order of the Secretary of War: S. COOPER, Adjutant General.

LECTURE.—George Cowper, esq., the Indian chief, will deliver a lecture, in full Indian costume, at the Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject: On the Duty of the American Government and People to the Indians.

The arrival of Indian delegations from the West now in Washington will be present on the platform. Admission 25 cents; children 15 cents. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock. Jan 25

DRUNKARDS, DRUNKARDS, AWAKE!—Save yourselves, fathers, mothers, wives, sisters, brothers, friends—save your souls, husbands, and friends from a drunkard's grave, and a drunkard's ruin. It is not to be saved, in you, in the family circle, to the world, and to usefulness. Delay now, the remedy is now in your power; you can administer with or without his knowledge, with the same benefit and saving effect as if it were voluntarily taken. It will turn without sickness the greatest and most inveterate drunkard into eating drink to gradually cease, creating a perfect and thorough change and giving tone that which was so fond of, eradicating all desire to mind and body. Infants by whom have been ruined in fortune, health, and position, and who have regained their position by the use of this compound, to make it known to the world, and save many a father's brother, will compound it for any who may order it at 25 per bottle, or two bottles \$5, and forward it, by express or otherwise, to any part of the Union. Directions accompany the bottle. Address: J. W. LESTER, M. D., Baltimore Post Office. Jan 18—413\*

## FOREIGN NEWS BY THE EUROPA.

The Europa arrived at New York on Sunday morning, the 24th, bringing Liverpool dates to the 9th inst. She arrived on the 24, the Anglo-Saxon on the 7th, and the North Star on the 8th. There are no findings of the Ariel, the safety of which is now involved in serious doubt from the fact that she was never regarded as a thorough sea-going vessel. She was built for the California trade, and scarcely capable of contending with the disastrous gales reported by the recent arrivals.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

The startling news from India (given above) had produced a great sensation, and a loan of £2,000,000 for the vigorous prosecution of the war against the insurgents will be proposed immediately on the assembling of Parliament. Financial matters were improving, and the rate of exchange had advanced to 104½, and interest to six per cent, with the prospect of a reduction to five per cent, as the bullion in its vaults had been increased to £12,115,000. Continental financial advices were encouraging, and prices of cotton, sugar, &c., slightly advancing. The London Times of the 9th says that choice paper is negotiated at 4½ to 5 per cent, and loss on government securities at 3 per cent. Consols had advanced 1 per cent, during the week. There were no failures in connection with the American trade, and few anywhere.

The preparations for the marriage of the Prince Royal of Prussia to the Princess Royal of England occupy a large space in the English papers. The launch of the *Leviathan* had progressed at the rate of about eleven feet a day, under the direction of Mr. Brunel, for three successive days, which brought her within sixty feet of the point where the mechanical power of the hydraulic rams will be unavailable, and she must be dependent upon the water for the completion of the launch.

Large numbers of recruits were being sent to India, and there had been a meeting at Exeter Hall to consider the future relations of the British government to religion. The London Times of the 9th says that choice paper is negotiated at 4½ to 5 per cent, and loss on government securities at 3 per cent. Consols had advanced 1 per cent, during the week. There were no failures in connection with the American trade, and few anywhere.

The political affairs and patronage of India are to be entrusted, it is said, to the direction of a cabinet of six members, in which the British troops retained, and the Indian army to be increased, and to be under the exclusive control of the Home Guards; the native army to be in the charge of the local government. Indian finance was to be kept separate, and all Indian expenditure charged to Indian revenue. Such is said to be the outline of the new scheme.

Several militia regiments had committed serious disturbances in the towns of England where they are quartered, smashing windows and bayonetting the inhabitants. Rioting is actively carried on, but men are not only not armed.

The civil expenditures of Great Britain for the year ending March 31, 1857, was as follows: Collection and management of revenue departments, £4,668,762; administration of justice, £2,745,306; civil government, £1,609,746; education, general government, £4,000,000; public works and buildings, £331,254; education, science, and art, £320,881; diplomatic, colonial, and consular, £534,784; public and charitable institutions, £308,674; special and temporary objects, £164,746; provisions for fisheries, £18,565; abolition of slave trade, £25,250; miscellaneous objects, £354,000; total, £26,787,784; total, £13,091,318. It must not be supposed, however, that this is the total cost of civil government; for the cost of the home departments in connection with the army, navy, and ordnance must be added before we arrive at the annual output for services.

## FRANCE.

The Paris papers of the latest dates are occupied with a discussion on the foreign policy of the Emperor, occasioned by an assertion in the Spectator that a secret alliance was signed between England and France, and Austria. This the *Constitutionnel* denies semi-officially, and declares that the Emperor has perfected an alliance with England free from the conditions imposed on Louis XVI and Louis Philippe. This alliance, the article goes on to say, is placed "on a footing of perfect equality," as a consequence, the relations between the two countries are more simple: there is more freedom of action on each side; there is less danger. The opinions and interests of the two governments may be conflicting in regard to certain questions, without their general policy and friendly relations being in any way affected. What, after all, do the English differ from the French, but that the Emperor's government does not sacrifice to any consideration what ever what he considers to be the true interests of the country? The alliance between England and France, thus understood, seems incomprehensible to those who never succeeded in so practicing it.

## BELGIUM.

The Belgian Association for Tariff Reform have very wisely resolved to abstain from any interference in the electoral struggle early this month. As the contest was signed, the relations between the two countries are more simple: there is more freedom of action on each side; there is less danger. The opinions and interests of the two governments may be conflicting in regard to certain questions, without their general policy and friendly relations being in any way affected. What, after all, do the English differ from the French, but that the Emperor's government does not sacrifice to any consideration what ever what he considers to be the true interests of the country? The alliance between England and France, thus understood, seems incomprehensible to those who never succeeded in so practicing it.

## HOLLAND.

The Prince of Orange, who has nearly attained his majority, is engaged to the Princess Alice of England, Queen Victoria's second daughter. The Prince was in Scotland in 1856, when the alliance was projected.

In consequence of the extreme low water in the Rhine, 3,000 Rhine boats are laid up, and the boatsmen are in the bed of the river, having got aground in the attempt to navigate the stream. Should the Rhine be frozen over, these craft and their cargoes must inevitably be destroyed when the ice breaks up. Within the memory of man the Rhine has never before been so low as it is at present.

## PRUSSIA.

All hopes of the recovery of King Frederic William of Prussia have disappeared. He had lost his intellect, and the royal decree has been issued prolonging the mandate of the Prince of Prussia for three months. The new commission will give the King's brother greater freedom of action than he has hitherto exercised.

Preparations for the reception of the royal brides were going on, and it was expected that she would have an opportunity of admiring the chaste and refined taste in ornamental display which is peculiar to the Prussian people.

Many persons who were anxious to do so, but attending the fair, the managers have been prevailed upon to continue to sell on and shut the fair, in case of one day each, and for sale by all the respectable druggists and grocers in the United States.

WASHINGTON ART ASSOCIATION.—The Second Annual Exhibition of the Washington Art Association is now open at the Gallery, on H street, between 13th and 14th streets, from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Admission 25 cents. Season tickets \$1. To be had at the principal bookstores and hotels, and at the door.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING ALL OUR IMMENSE stock of first-class foreign and domestic dry goods at extremely low prices, many articles below their cost. We desire the patronage of our customers and ourselves for a long series of years.

Previously marked in plain figures; hence no purchaser is overcharged.

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PERRY & BROTHERS,  
Central Stores, west building,  
opposite Court Market.

since no insult had been committed, and that it will on ergetically reject the insulting proposition relative to Cuba.

## PORTUGAL.

The accounts from Lisbon are favorable as regards the epidemic. The numerous families that had quitted the capital are now returning, having no longer any fear of the disease. There were no new cases of fever reported, and all traces of that dreadful malady had entirely disappeared. The capital is, therefore, restored to its former healthy state; business is resumed as usual; and clean bills of health are now given.

The Russian war-steamer *Boulevard*, of eleven guns, Capt. Jank Vink, Dolbrowsky, and *Voyev*, of ten guns, Capt. Vink, left Cadix for the Mediterranean on the 23d.

## NAPLES.

The city of Naples has been rocked by earthquakes from the 7th of December to January 2d, the latest date. Two or three times a week theory of "Tere-muto"—"the earthquake"—roused the inhabitants, who rushed into the streets in frantic terror, bawling until morning. No lives had been lost in the city, but in the provinces there had been a great destruction of life and property. Capri was nearly levelled with the ground, and 400 persons were killed; in Polla 300 dead bodies had been taken from the ruins, and it is estimated that the total number of victims will be upwards of three thousand. The survivors are encamped in the open country, many of them dependent on the government for means of existence.

## TURKEY.

Reedid Pacha, Grand Vizier of Turkey, died of apoplexy on the 6th. The London Times says that in his death Turkey lost an able administrator—one who was capable of relieving her finances, extending her commerce, and whose high position made it easy for the cabinet to deal with the rival pretensions of European powers.

The telegraph has brought important news to London. The dates from Cawnpore are down to the 7th of December, and bring information that the gallant Gen. Havelock died on the 25th of November from dysentery, brought on by the fatigues of his campaign.

Information was brought by the preceding mail that the Gwalior rebels, 5,000 or 8,000 strong, who had gone to Cawnpore while the commander-in-chief was occupied in rescuing the Lucknow garrison, afterwards turned back, not caring apparently to attack the place, and retired upon Calpee, where, with his division, was represented as having followed them, and there the news by the last mail broke off. The telegram which brings later news gives the following tidings of a fearful rout and havoc: "On the 27th November an affair took place near Cawnpore between Gen. Windham's division and the Gwalior mutineers, in which the British troops retained, and the Indian army to be increased, and to be under the exclusive control of the Home Guards; the native army to be in the charge of the local government. Indian finance was to be kept separate, and all Indian expenditure charged to Indian revenue. Such is said to be the outline of the new scheme."

This disaster was avenged by the commander-in-chief a few days afterwards. The exact date is not given, but Sir Colin Campbell met the Gwalior mutineers near Cawnpore, some time between the 27th November and 7th December, and totally defeated them, taking sixteen guns, twenty-six carriages of different sorts, an immense quantity of ammunition, stores, grain, bullocks, and the whole baggage of the force. The British loss was insignificant. One officer only was killed, viz: Lieut. Salmon.

The London Gazette, in reviewing the above news, says: "The Gwalior contingent is known to have been the most formidable body of troops in arms against the British government in India. It was a disciplined, effective force of 8,000 men, complete in organization and details. The blow which has been struck by Sir Colin Campbell has probably scattered this formidable force on which the insurgents of Central India chiefly relied. The commander-in-chief will now be enabled to operate against the Gwalior mutineers, of whom he will doubtless give as good an account as he has of the Gwalior mutineers."

Another feature in the Indian news is the pleasing statement that all the women and children and sick of the Lucknow garrison had arrived safely at Allahabad. Six regiments and some artillery had reached Calcutta since the date of the last mail.

## CHINA.

The news from China is meagre. The attack on Canton had not taken place, it was expected soon. The United States flag at Minnesota attracted much attention at Hong Kong.

It is no longer doubtful that instructions have been sent to Admiral Rigalet at Macao to stop further proceedings in China, and to direct his forces to the coast of Cochinchina, where he is to take possession of the port of Saigon. For this purpose a reinforcement of 500 infantry troops has been despatched from Toulon on board the *Gironde*, and a second reinforcement is soon to follow. The steam-ship *Laplace* and the gunboat *Alarm* have left for the same destination.

## WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

Intelligence has been received in England from Liberia to December 15th: Sierra Leone, 20th; Bathurst, 23d; Gambia, 24th; Freetown, 25th; and Madina, 30th. The coast is healthy. Governor Lydell has returned to Fernando Po, where intelligence had arrived of the loss near Babba of the *Davydov*, engaged in exploring the Niger. Trade is very quiet at the Cameroons. The exhibition of the arts, manufactures, and products of the republic of Monrovia is to be held on the 16th of the present month. For this purpose a reinforcement of 500 infantry troops has been despatched from Toulon on board the *Gironde*, and a second reinforcement is soon to follow. The steam-ship *Laplace* and the gunboat *Alarm* have left for the same destination.

## TO THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON.